

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 16 are amended. Claims 1-30 remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 over Haartsen in view of Dorenbosch and Nee

In the Office Action, claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0131486 by Haartsen ("Haartsen") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,169,903 to Dorenbosch et al., ("Dorenbosch"), and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0118635 by Nee ("Nee"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 recite a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the station ID parameter is used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in the receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets on a packet-by-packet basis and allows the receiver to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis.

The Examiner acknowledges that since Haartsen is concerned with only a single transmitter, Haartsen fails to disclose providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver. Office Action, p. 4. The Examiner nonetheless claims that Haartsen simply uses the concept of a single transmitter to receiver to illustrate the method of training a radio receiver. Office Action, p. 4. Since Haartsen's invention concerns training an equalizer in a radio receiver and since it is well known in the art that radio communications covers a plurality of transmitter and receivers, the Examiner suggests that Haartsen is appropriately modified to incorporate training the receiver to receive transmissions from multiple receivers. Office Action, p. 4.

Haartsen, however, is directed to solving the problem of ISI caused when multiple signal paths are much different in length. Haartsen, ¶ 0005. The ISI problem involves a single transmitter. Therefore, there is nothing in the prior

art that suggests modifying Haartsen to allow a single receiver to be trained to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis and therefore, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

Moreover, Haartsen discloses a method that relies on a training sequence that is in each packet that is inserted by the transmitter (see paragraph 0037). The received training sequence is compared with a reference training sequence and the receiver then adjusts equalization parameters. Haartsen, Fig. 8. The Applicant's invention, however, uses a different method, where a station ID parameter received from a transmitting station is used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in the receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets on a packet-by-packet basis. Since these two methods are incompatible, there is nothing in the prior art that suggests modifying Haartsen's invention to use a Station ID parameter received from a transmitting station to use a station pre-training table stored in the receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets, much less that allows the receiver to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

The Examiner relies on Dorenbosch to allegedly disclose the well known concept of having a plurality of transmitter with a plurality of unique transmitter identifiers. Office Action, p. 4. Dorenbosch, however, discloses a method and apparatus in a wireless communication system for determining a location at which a subscriber unit is positioned. Transmitters are positioned within sub-areas within a coverage area of a wireless communication system. A memory in either the subscriber unit or the controller of the system is programmed with unique transmitter identifiers and corresponding transmitter locations. Each unique transmitter transmits a locator signal that includes one of the unique transmitter identifiers for identifying the transmitter sending the locator signal. The subscriber unit monitors the locator signal to determine propagation delays between the subscriber unit and the transmitters; and either the

subscriber unit or the controller estimates the location of the subscriber unit from the propagation delays and the transmitters' locations corresponding to the unique transmitter identifiers. Dorenbosch, Abstract. The system is intended to provide an improved Quality of Service measurement. Col., lines 25-30.

Dorenbosch fails to disclose or suggest any type of training of the subscriber unit (the receiver). As relevant here, all that Dorenbosch discloses is the use of a source address or a station ID parameter for a transmitter. The Applicants assume that there are many references making such a disclosure. However, the Examiner has still failed to produce any reference that discloses use of a station ID parameter with a system and method for training a receiver, much less in the manner claimed. Dorenbosch fails to disclose use of auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver with a system and method for training a receiver, much less to allow the receiver to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

Moreover, the Examiner's motivation to modify Haartsen with the disclosure of Dorenbosch is "to efficiently and correctly determine the transmitting station for Quality of Service Purposes." Office Action, p. 5. However, the Examiner has not shown how use of Dorenbosch's unique transmitter identifier would assist Haartsen in training a receiver. Dorenbosch does not use the unique transmitter identifier to train a receiver, and Haartsen has no need to identify a transmitter to train a receiver since Haartsen's invention is only intended to be used with a single transmitter. "It is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or 'template' to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious." In re Fritch, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1784 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Thus, the Examiner is using Applicants' claims and selecting elements from the cited prior art, to simply re-create Applicants' claimed features without any suggestion within the cited prior art for such a modification.

The Examiner relies on Nee to allegedly disclose "training signals be pre-calculated and stored in memory to avoid the complexity of the system and that the pre-corrected training codes are stored in a lookup table easily accessible for the training means and that during the training stage, these codes merely need to be read out (auxiliary coding (flag/source address) is used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values (pre-training codes/reference training sequence, page 2 [0015])." Office Action, pp. 5-6. However, Nee's pre-calculated and stored training code is stored in a transmitter, Fig. 1, items 21-24, for transmission to the receivers 20 (see paragraphs [0029]-[0030]). Thus, Nee knows what training code is associated with a station since it is stored in the station. Nee fails to disclose or suggest use of a station ID to look-up a training value in a station pre-training table stored in the receiver. Nee fails to disclose or suggest auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the station ID parameter is used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in the receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets on a packet-by-packet basis, much less to allow the receiver to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

Thus, Haartsen modified by Nee would simply store a training code in a transmitter and transmit the training code to a receiver. Haartsen modified by Nee would still fail to disclose or suggest using a station ID to look-up a training code in a station pre-training table stored in the receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets on a packet-by-packet basis, much less to allow the receiver to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

Thus, even if it were obvious to modify Haartsen with the disclosure of Dorenbosch and Nee, which it is not as discussed above, the theoretically modified Haartsen would still fail to disclose or suggest use of auxiliary coding

comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the station ID parameter is used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets on a packet-by-packet basis, much less to allow the receiver to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 14 and 29 over Haartsen in view of Dorenbosch, Nee and Chung

In the Office Action, claims 14 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Haartsen in view of Dorenbosch and Nee, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,731,618 to Chung *et al.* ("Chung"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 14 and 29 are dependent on claims 1 and 16 and are patentable over the prior art for the same reasons as claims 1 and 16.

Claims 14 and 29 contain the additional limitation of having the auxiliary coding be provided in a signal independent from a signal including the data packet. The Office Action relies on Chung to disclose this additional limitation. Office Action, p. 9). As discussed above, however, the assumed combination of Haartsen, Dorenbosch and Nee fails to disclose or suggest a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the station ID parameter is used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in the receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets on a packet-by-packet basis, and allowing the receiver to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 14 and 29. Even if Haartsen, Dorenbosch and Nee are further modified by Chung, this

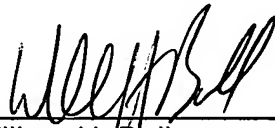
assumed combination would still not disclose or suggest the foregoing limitations, as recited by claims 14 and 29.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 14 and 29 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'William H. Bollman', is written over a horizontal line.

William H. Bollman
Reg. No.: 36,457
Tel. (202) 261-1020
Fax. (202) 887-0336

MANELLI DENISON & SELTER PLLC
2000 M Street, N.W. 7th Floor
Washington D.C. 20036-3307